

Explaining the spatial variability of the mid-summer drought over the Inter-American Seas region

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Michael W. Douglas

Report Figures:

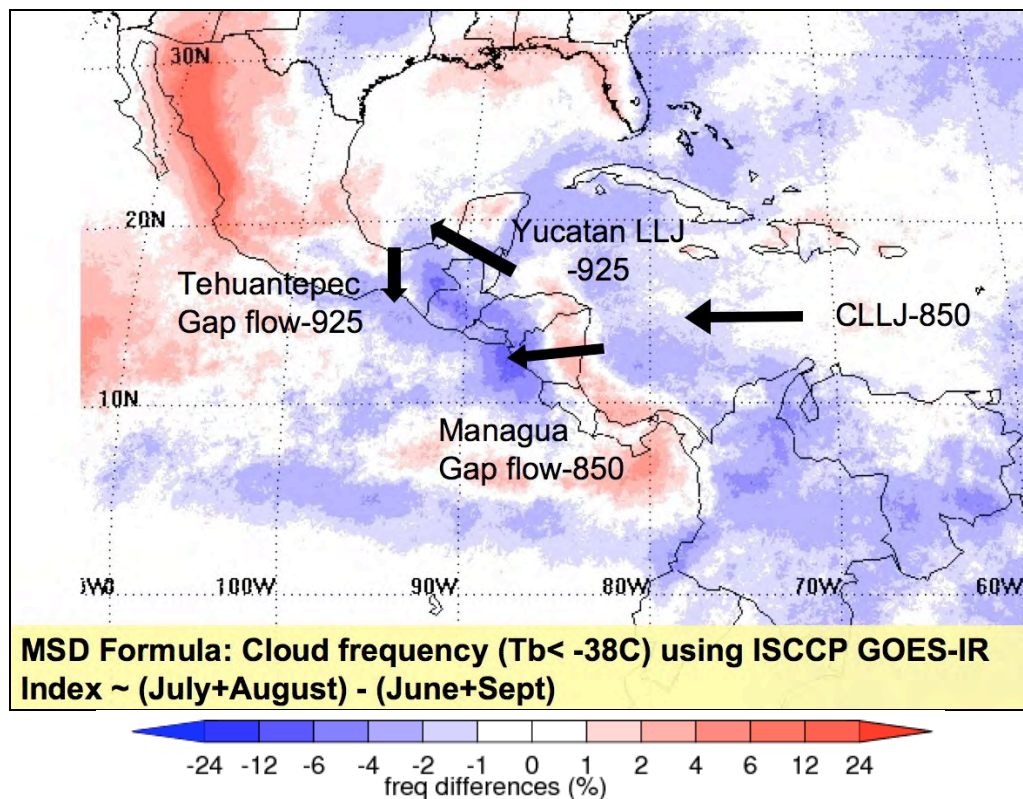


Fig. 1. The four regions and the levels selected for developing daily indices of zonal winds for compositing satellite imagery. Meridional winds were used for Tehuantepec gap composites. In this and other figures the colors are anomalies from mean cloudiness; darker colors are larger departures from mean with blue/red shades representing suppressed/enhanced cloudiness.

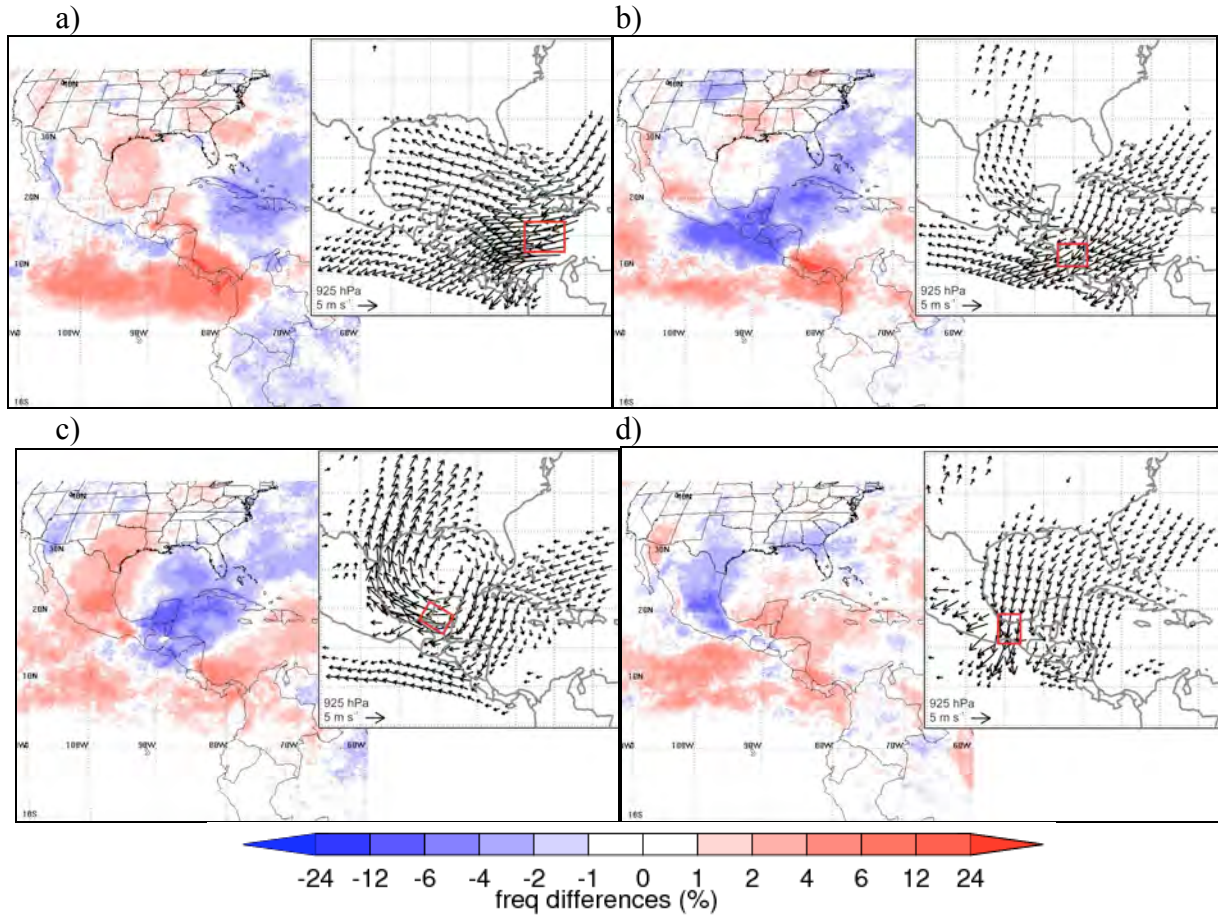


Fig. 2. Cloud frequency anomalies (red positive, blue negative) composited by using NARR daily wind components averaged over boxes shown. Broad similarity between a)-c) indicates index used is not critical to defining impact of trade wind variations on spatial variations of cold cloudiness.

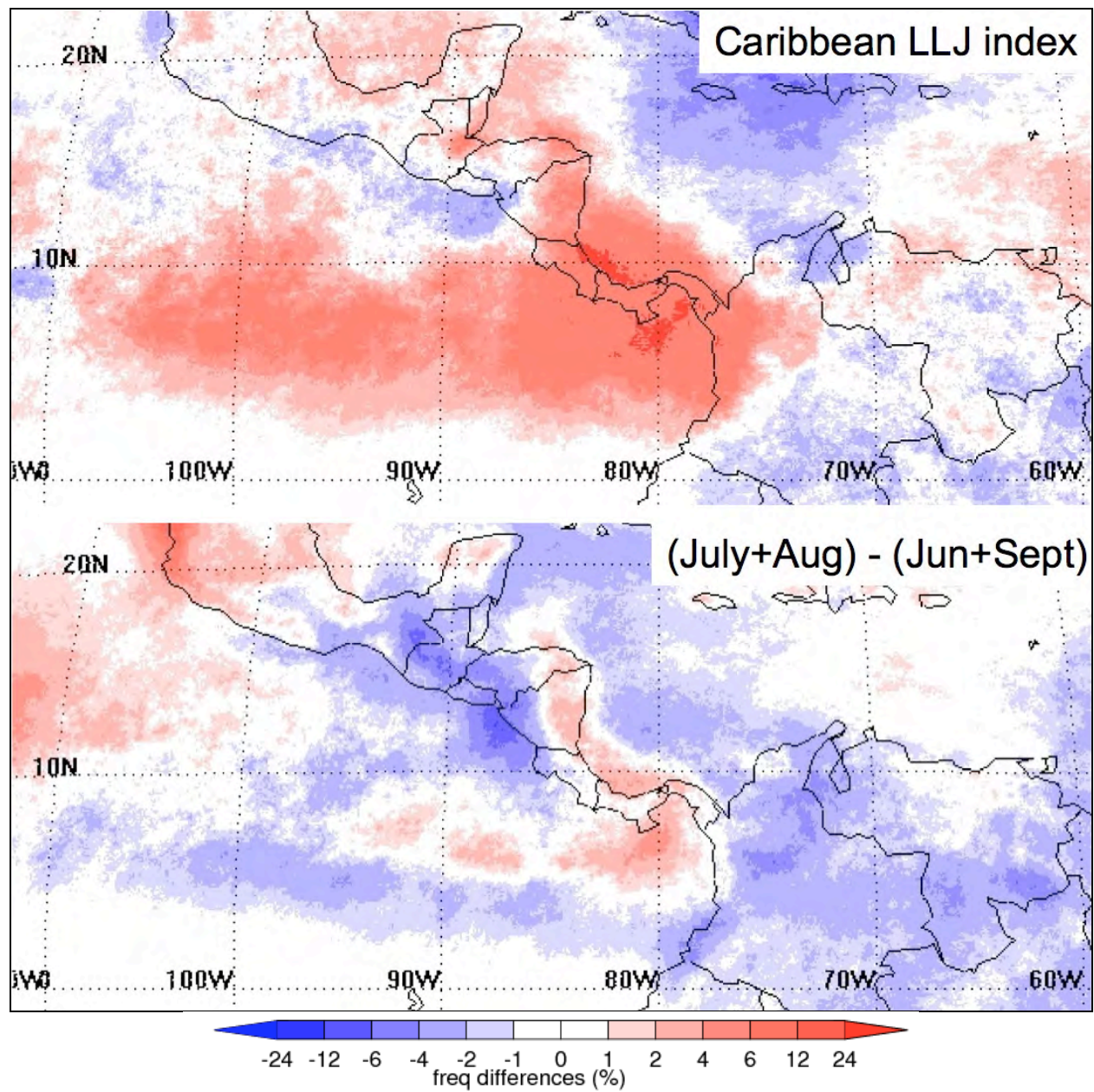


Fig. 3. Cold cloudiness frequency anomalies (red- positive, blue-negative) from mean Jun-Sept cloudiness based on daily negative zonal wind anomalies over central Caribbean Sea (top) and based on 16-year monthly mean cloudiness index (bottom).